

Essex) were sent forward as skirmishers. Arriving near a small place called Langley, they were fired into and our guide wounded and his horse killed. We immediately deployed across the fields, and after some reconnoitering discovered that it was an advanced picket of the N. Y. 33d Regt. that had fired. We lay in the road, in a rain, till next morning, when we were relieved by other companies.

From Wednesday morning until Friday night some 4,000 men were constantly kept at work upon fortifications. I would tell where they are stationed, describe them, and tell the number of men situated here, but it is contrary to orders from the War Department. From that time till day before yesterday we have had alarms and a few skirmishes. Our boys have camped without tents or woolen blankets, (they having been left at Camp L.) and had rather hard food, but there has been very little complaint. It has rained about half the time, and you can tell something about what sort of a time it has been for us.

As you have probably heard before this time, we have had a small battle. Day before yesterday we had orders to be ready to march at 7 a. m. Accordingly, parts of three regiments, Griffin's battery and some cavalry marched to a small place some 7 miles from Chain Bridge, called Lewinsville, to reconnoiter and cover a surveying party. Arriving nearly there we encountered some of the enemy's pickets and drove them in. Skirmishers were thrown out and, with the exception of a slight skirmish, (in which Sergt. Farnham of Co. C was wounded,) all passed off well until the skirmishers were killed and the column started on the retreat. When about 100 rods this side of Lewinsville the rebels opened fire on our infantry from a battery concealed in the woods some half mile from the road. They had selected their position well, for it was at a point where our cannon could not be brought to bear upon them for some time. We retreated until we got a suitable place for our guns, when our boys soon silenced the battery for them. I have no time to give you particulars of the affair, but you will probably get them in the daily papers. The men stood fire first-rate, and wanted to charge on the rebel battery and take it, but the officers in command had good reasons for not letting them. It is reported in the papers that a large number of the chivalry were killed. Our loss was small, owing to their firing too high, their balls and shells going a little over our heads. The 19th Indiana regiment lost one or two killed and a few taken prisoners. All the loss our boys sustained was in Company C, there being two killed and seven wounded. The killed are privates Amos Meserve and Wm. Colburn. The wounded were but very slightly injured, with one exception, and are getting along finely. The same company also lost two more men, taken prisoners. Their names are Jacob Goodell of Barnet, and Robinson, a new recruit that arrived last Saturday from Vermont. Colburn was buried today at Georgetown, and Meserve's body has been sent to Vt. to his friends. The dead were left where they fell, (for they could not be brought off under such a fire,) till the column had got four miles this side of the field, when Lieut. Noyes of Co. C, went to Gen. Smith and asked permission to return and get them. The General told him it was madness to go, but gave him leave. The Lieut. called for volunteers to return, and eight men from Co. C returned with him. He got to the spot about five minutes after the rebels had left, taking one wounded man back to Lewinsville with them, but had the good fortune to bring off the body of Meserve and to place Colburn's where it could be recovered the next day. The next day he, with a party of the Vt. 3d, (not the 19th, as the papers have it,) went out and got Colburn's body, and also the body of the wounded man whom the rebels had carried off the day before, he being brought back dead, with his shoes stolen and the buttons cut off his coat. He was a private in the 19th. Nearly all the time during the engagement a heavy rain was falling, and with the smoke rolling up at every discharge of the guns, the shells bursting, and the balls flying overhead it was not a very pleasant sight. More anon.

THE WAR.

Events in Missouri.

MARTIN GREEN SEIZES A STEAMER AND CARGO. Martin Green, at the head of 3500 mounted rebels, crossed the Missouri river at Glasgow, Wednesday, and moved southward. He took the steamer Sunshine, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men over the river. About the Sunshine were some 4,500 stand of arms, four or five secession prisoners, and a federal guard of 14 men. Green released the secessionists and took their guard prisoners. The Sunshine was laden with bacon, sugar, and various other things, all of which fell into Green's hands and went into his commissary department. Green disavows all connection with bridge-burning or firing into railroad trains.

Another Rebel Robber at Work.

The rebel chief, Tom Harris, captured a government agent named Smith, in Boone county, a few days since, and took from him \$12,000 and several horses. It was expected that Harris would take possession of Columbia, Boone county, where a bank is located.

War Matters Near Washington.

A Rebel Advance—House of Union Men Burned—Prisoners Taken. At 10 o'clock Saturday morning, the rebels moved a force to Ball's Cross roads, burning a house there used by our pickets, who felt badly unable to resist overwhelming numbers. Four of our pickets were captured. A few discharges of musketry took place on both sides, and two of the Massachusetts 9th were wounded.

The Advance of a Large Reconnoitering Force of the Rebel Troops in the Neighborhood of Ball's Cross Roads, and the Destruction of the Property of Known Union Men, were Renewed Saturday Morning.

They drove in our pickets to within half a mile of the roads, so as to get possession of a house occupied by a colored man named Leob Bennett, which they burnt to the ground. Bennett and his wife were captured two weeks ago and taken south.

The Position of Affairs at Munson's Hill remains unchanged. No large force is visible from our side of the entrenchments.

State News.

Serious Accident.

Last Wednesday forenoon, a serious accident occurred to Robert W. Laird, the only child (aged six years) of Capt. R. W. Laird, of the Danville volunteers. The little boy was caught by one of the large shafts in his father's grist mill, at West Danville. At the time the shaft was making some ninety revolutions a minute, and catching the boy's clothing, stripped it completely off him, until it reached his feet, with the child prostrate on the floor, writhing him round again and again. The miller instantly saw the accident, and stopped the mill. The child was taken up insensible almost, carried to the house, and Dr. J. S. Durant sent for, who, upon examination found no bones broken, but the body very much bruised, especially about the head. Although it is yet too early to decide definitely as to the precise amount of injury, yet it is believed that by close care the child will recover. If so, it may be called a miraculous escape.—North Star.

Alfred Williams of Peru was badly injured by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands, one day last week.

One week ago last Sunday, Oray Wright of Westbury went into the pasture to his horse, and on his return, to avoid being trampled upon by the restive animal, stepped over a stump, falling upon his abdomen, injuring himself so badly that he died in thirty-two hours.

Willard A. Bixby, thirteen years of age, and son of Ezekiel Bixby of Newfare, died on the 20th ultimo from injuries inflicted by the falling of a gate on him the day previous.

Theron Mitchell, a member of the Ransom Guards, who was about to return to the seat of war in the Fifth Regiment, was killed in St. Albans Wednesday, by being run over by a freight train.

Mr. C. L. Wilson, of this place, has shown as a picketer, which he caught while on a recent visit to Canada, that is three feet six inches in length, and weighed, when dressed, fifteen pounds and six ounces. This picketer was one of six, none of which weighed less than ten pounds.—Montpelier Freeman.

We are requested by the Secretary of State to say that "the laws of the extra session were printed and bound up with the Senate and House Journals, which were sent to the county clerks for distribution to the town clerks and members of the last Legislature." The acts were also published in the newspapers.

A PATRIOTIC TOWN.—The town of Pomfret pays a bounty of ten dollars to every one of its citizens who enlists for the war. That town also paid the extra State tax six weeks before it was due.

On Sunday last, Dan Tarbell appeared at South Royalton and freely expressed secession sentiments: whereupon some soldiers took him in hand and compelled him to cheer the stars and stripes and take an oath that he would be a Union man. It is said that Dan was badly frightened.

Significance of the Loan.

In remarking upon the peculiar features of the new popular loan, the monetary article of the New York Herald well says of the people:

"If they consider the Union and its blessings of no value, of course they will not subscribe: if, on the contrary, they care for the perpetuation of the Union and the privileges and benefits which it secures, they will subscribe to the loan if they have to sell any other property they may possess. A man who owns \$1000 worth of land, or stocks, or ships, or merchandise, or property of any description, could not really afford to give more than ten per cent. of the whole for the sake of maintaining the nation and the government under which this people have grown so rich, so prosperous, so intelligent and free. He is not asked to give, but only to lend his money, at a higher rate of interest than he can get for it at any of the great financial centers. If the rebellion succeed, and the Union be permanently dissolved, it is obvious that the era of peaceful enterprise, commerce and agriculture which the country has enjoyed for nearly half a century, will give way for at least half a century of war, during which trade will be impossible, industry destroyed, agriculture neglected, property of all kinds enormously depreciated, real estate unsaleable, railroads bankrupt, foreign commerce arrested, shipping thrown out of employment, capital scarce, enterprise rare—the very soul and spirit which have made the nation what it is broken and dead. If on the contrary, the government reassert its strength and put down this atrocious rebellion with a strong hand, the United States will emerge from the contest stronger than ever; their inhabitants will be better acquainted and more homogeneous, and the great heresies which have lain so long in the bosom of the Republic, threatening its peace and endangering its very existence at every recurrence of the stated periods of our government, will be finally disposed of and crushed out. It is between these two prospects that every citizen must decide, when the government agent opens his subscription book in his locality."

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Cambridge Cattle Market.

By Telegraph to The Caledonian.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1861.

At market 1200 Cattle, about 800 Bees and 350 Swine, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and Pigs.—Market Beef—Extra \$6.00 a \$7.25; first quality \$5.25 a \$6.00; second do. \$4.75 a \$5.00; third do. \$4.00; ordinary \$3.00. Working Oxen—130 a 100. Cows and Calves—\$25, 30, 40, a 45. Yearlings—\$7 a 15. Two Year Olds—\$10 a 15. Three Year Olds—\$10 a 15. Sheep and Lambs—\$600 at market. Extra and selections. \$2.17, 2.60 a 3.50; in lots, \$1.25, 1.50, a 1.75. Spring Lambs—\$0.90 a 0.99. Hides—4 a 5c per lb. Calf Skins—7 a 8c per lb. Tallow—\$8 a 1.00 each. Tallow—\$8 a 1.00 each.

DEATHS.

In this village, Sept. 15, Warren Pease, son of L. D. and Harriet Farnham, aged 11 months. In this town, Sept. 3, Mary P., aged 31, wife of Calvin J. Bowker. At Norway, Me., Sept. 6, Nancy C., aged 62, wife of T. O. Brown and daughter of Isaac and Eleeta Denison, formerly of Burke. At Sutton, Aug. 25, Sally, aged 40, wife of S. Russell. (Corrected.)

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Baldwin & Burke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are notified to call and settle immediately.

Sept. 6, 1861.

B. C. BURKE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin & Burke at the old stand. He intends to manufacture all styles of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

By employing good workmen—using the best of Stock, and by giving his personal attention to manufacturing

GOODS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. He will, as usual, keep on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

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WHOLESALE TRADE.

which he will sell to Merchants at the very lowest prices. He will also keep a good supply of

Shoe Stock and Findings.

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FRENCH & AMERICAN CALF SKINS.

KID & GOAT STOCK.

Pigs, Nails, Thread, Linings, Bindings, Goring Seams and Shoe Tools of all descriptions.

B. C. BURKE.

Burke's Building, Railroad Street, St. Johnsbury, Sept. 6th, 1861.

KENTUCKY HELPERS.

The subscriber has one car load of thoroughbred Devon Heifers which he will offer for sale at the Lyndon Cattle Fair the 23rd day of October. Those wishing to examine said heifers before that day can see them at James Trefan's in Lyndon. E. WOODBURY.

WINTER RYE!

One hundred bushels of Superior Winter Rye for sale by

JOEL FLETCHER.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 17, 1861.

FOUND!

At the South Church, in St. Johnsbury, a valuable Bible. The owner can have it by inquiring of L. B. Flint, and paying charges. 60-62

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT CARPETS.

Having contracted for 2000 Rolls of Crossley's celebrated English

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Carpets, we shall sell the same for 87 1/2 cents per yard, which is but two-thirds the common price for the same in the leading Carpet Stores throughout the country.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.

75 Hanover St., opp. American House, Boston.

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AT LOW PRICES!

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AS WE ARE

Importers and Manufacturers, it is thought, by many, that we sell at wholesale only. Such is not the case, however. Our Retail Department where the one price system is strictly adhered to, receives a large share of our attention.

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NOTICE.

This is to notify all persons harboring or trusting Charles S. Clogston, an indebted boy, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

SHEDDEN COE.

Burke, Sept. 18, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

I have just returned from Boston with a good assortment of Goods, and would invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of this and the neighboring towns who may be in want of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

or of GROCERIES.

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, &c., to give me a call. It is worth something to have a good assortment to select from, and the prices low for the times.

E. JEWETT.